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deep they were probably killed. I find *Rosa micrantha*, Smith, at Port Jefferson. *Prunus spinosa*, L., I find here, but it does not flower, and it flowers very sparingly at Northville. It is very plenty about East Hampton. I have long heard that the Sugar Maple, *Acer saccharinum*, Wang., grew on the cliffs near the Sound, at Baiting Hollow, so I went to see for myself. The trees were all cut down about three years ago. Some of them were from 15 to 18 inches in diameter. Only one or two have sprouted, but there are plenty of seedlings, so I think they are established. They were not on the cliffs, but at their foot, on the inner or south side. The hill was about 50 feet high, very steep, and in the shape of an ox-bow. The trees were in a very warm and sheltered place. Near there, I am told, a single specimen of Tulip Tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, L., once grew, but it has been cut down. The young ones are coming up thickly. I know of but one other in the country that is near here. I once found a single specimen of *Vaccaria vulgaris*, Ait., in a field of grain. A single specimen of *Camelina sativa*, Crantz, is all I ever saw here, and so of *Arabis perfoliata*, Lam. I saw once a plant of *Amorpha fruticosa*, L., growing at Mt. Sinai, but it has been destroyed, and I have never seen any more. I have recently found here *Allium tricoccum*, Ait., *A. Canadense*, Kalm., *Ranunculus repens*, L., and *Barbarea praecox*, R. Br. I have just found *Adiantum pedatum*, L., near East Hampton. I find *Arethusa bulbosa*, L., growing in great abundance in the swamp adjoining Hook Pond, in the village of East Hampton. I gathered several hundred specimens in a very small part of the swamp. No one need have any fear of destroying that locality by collecting specimens.

ELIHU S. MILLER.

WADING RIVER, June 10, 1877.

§ 159. New Hepaticæ, by C. F. AUSTIN.

Riccia Donnellii, *n. sp.*—Dioica maxima; fronde solida esquamosa subglauca superne maxime reticulata subtus concolore, laciniiis subsimplicibus pro more discretis planiusculis siccitate canaliculatis costatis margine spinulis (serie singula) breviusculis hyalinis valde incrassatis obtusis patentibus armatis, nervo solidissimo valde incrassato subtus in media fronde terminante apice valde incrassato obtuso subdescendente, sporangiis serie singula in media fronde versus basin sitis, sporis maximis subrotundis nigris valde opacis sub-tuberculatis; involucris masculinis magnis valde prominentibus sub-basilaribus.—In a garden at Jacksonville, Florida, Feb., 1877.—*J. Donnell Smith*.

Sphærocarpus Donnellii, *n. sp.*—A congeneribus distinguitur sporis majoribus grosse tuberculatis (aterrimis) cocco profundius lobato, fronde masc. lobis subspiciformibus involucris creberrimis exasperata.—Gardens, etc., Florida, Feb.—Mar., 1877.

The large tubercles of the spores are fragile. Coccus deeply lobed, about $\frac{1}{16}$ — $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, sometimes quite fragile;

spores about $\frac{1}{80}$ — $\frac{1}{25}$ of an inch in diameter. The male and female fronds often grow together. The male frond is much narrower, of an amber brown, with a stipe-like base and with spike-like lobes, and is a most beautiful object under the lens. When crowded the female fronds also have a substipitate base and leaf-like lobes, very much as in *Fossombronia*.

Sphærocarpus Texanus, *n. sp.*—A *Sph. Michelii* distinguatur fronde minore, involucri apice minus obtuso, sporis fere dimidio minoribus, etc.—Texas, 1849.—*C. Wright*.

Coccus about $\frac{1}{40}$ of an inch in diameter (smaller than a single spore of *S. Donnellii*). Involucre and lobes of the frond slightly acuminate. Male frond not seen. *S. Michelii* has the coccus about $\frac{1}{20}$ — $\frac{1}{50}$ of an inch in diameter, not very distinctly lobed. Involucre and lobes of the frond obtuse or subtruncate.

Lejeunia Jamesii, *n. sp.*—Muscicola; caule vix lineam longo vage ramoso repente, foliis ovatis acutiusculis planiusculis integerrimis, cellulis haud convexis sed dorso longiuscule papillois, lobulo majusculo inflato subnullove, perianthio—.

On the leaves of *Neckera glabella*.—Mexico.—*James*.

A very minute species, the leaves less than the $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch in length.

§ 160. **Publications.**—1. *Algæ Exsiccatae Americae Borealis: curantibus W. G. Farlow, C. L. Anderson, D. C. Eaton editæ. Fasc. I.* This fasciculus consists of fifty specimens, with nicely printed tickets, of North American Floridæ and Chlorosporeæ, or Red and Green Seaweeds. The edition consists of only thirty copies, of which about twenty are for presentation to the leading Phycologists of America and Europe, to certain Museums, etc., leaving ten copies for sale at \$8.00 per copy. The fasciculus includes many rare and very interesting species, as, for instance, *Dasya ramosissima*, from Key West, *D. plumosa*, California, *Nitophyllum violaceum*, California, *Lomentaria rosea*, Gay Head, *Cryptomenia crenulata*, Key West, *Farlowia compressa*, California, *Callithamnion dasyoides*, California, *Caulerpa*, several species from Key West, *Hormactis Farlowii*, Wood's Hole, etc. This fasc. is in smallish 4to; the next one will probably be in folio, with *Sargassa*, *Fuci*, *Laminariæ*, etc., and the price of it will be \$12.00. Other fasciculi are expected to follow at intervals, until the greater part of our marine Algæ have been distributed. Professor Farlow (*Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.*) has charge of the distribution and sale of the copies.—2. *Botanical Contributions*, by Asa Gray. Proceedings of Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., Vol. XII. *Canotia holocantha*, Torr., Dr. Gray concludes to belong to the Rutaceæ. *Sympetaleia*, *nov. gen.*, is remarkable among Loasaceæ for the union of the petals, as the name implies. They are combined into a long tube, with the stamens borne in and below the throat. *Lemmonia*, a new Hydrophyll, is named after the energetic botanical explorer of the Sierra Nevada. *Echinosperrum Greenei*, is the type of a section *Echinoglochin*. *Echidnocarya*, with its character reconstructed, and with two species, is placed between Eritrichium and Antiphytum. *Leptoglossis*, subgenus *Brachyglossis*: the two species here given